

## Product Datasheet

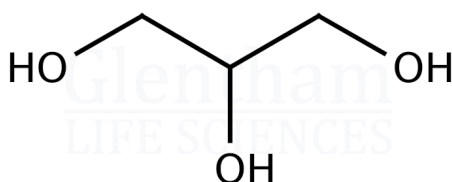
### GC5551 - Glycerol, 99.5%, Ph. Eur., USP, Ultrapure

#### Product Details

Product Name	Glycerol, 99.5%, Ph. Eur., USP, Ultrapure
Glentham Code	GC5551
CAS Number	56-81-5
EINECS	200-289-5
MDL-Nummer	MFCD00004722
Related Categories	Biochemicals, Raw Materials (IVD), Analytical Reagents, PCR, Reagents for Gel Electrophoresis of Proteins, Reagents for Cell Culture, Reagents for Northern and Southern Blotting

#### Structure

Molecular Weight	: 92.09
Molecular Formula	: C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>



#### Storage

Recommended storage temperature: +20°C.

#### Hazards and Transport

Not classified as hazardous under CLP.  
Not classified as dangerous for transport.

#### Glentham Product Specification

Physical Description	: Clear, colourless liquid
Identification	: According to Ph. Eur., USP
Solubility (20% in water)	: Clear, colourless solution
Acidity or Alkalinity	: ≤ 0.2ml (of 0.1M NaOH required)
Refractive Index	: 1.470 - 1.475
Aldehydes	: ≤ 10ppm
Esters	: ≥ 8.0ml (of 0.1M HCl required)
Diethylene Glycol	: ≤ 0.1%
Any Individual Impurity	: ≤ 0.1% (with a retention time ≤ glycerol, Ph. Eur.)
Total Impurities	: ≤ 0.5% (with a retention time ≥ glycerol, Ph. Eur.)
Any Individual Impurity	: ≤ 0.1% (USP)
Sugars	: To pass Ph. Eur. test
Chlorides	: ≤ 10ppm
Sulphates	: ≤ 20ppm
Halogenated Compounds	: ≤ 35ppm
Chlorinated Compounds	: ≤ 30ppm
Fatty Acids and Esters	: ≤ 1.0ml (of 0.5M NaOH required)
Colour	: To pass USP test
Specific Gravity	: ≥ 1.249
Heavy Metals (as Pb)	: ≤ 5ppm
Sulphated Ash	: ≤ 0.01%
Arsenic (As)	: ≤ 3ppm
Lead (Pb)	: ≤ 2ppm
Cadmium (Cd)	: ≤ 1ppm
Mercury (Hg)	: ≤ 1ppm
Water	: ≤ 1.0%
Assay	: 99.5 - 101.0 % (Ph. Eur. test)
Assay	: 99.5 - 101.0 % (USP test)
Pharmacopoeia Specification(s)	: Ph. Eur., USP
Version	: v1.1

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### About Glycerol, 99.5%, Ph. Eur., USP, Ultrapure

Glycerol is a viscous, odourless, and hygroscopic liquid. It is typically derived from fats and oils of natural origin and is miscible with water. Glycerol has a wide variety of uses across the pharmaceutical, cosmetic, food, and medical industries. In a laboratory setting, it can be used as both a reagent and a solvent.